FY 2017 LIHEAP Performance Measures
State Snapshot – District of Columbia

The charts on this page present key metrics comparing high burden recipient households to the average recipient household. The first three charts provide a summary of the average annual income, average annual total residential energy bill (main heating fuel bill and electric), and pre-LIHEAP energy burden for high burden recipient households and the average recipient household.

Figure 1-1

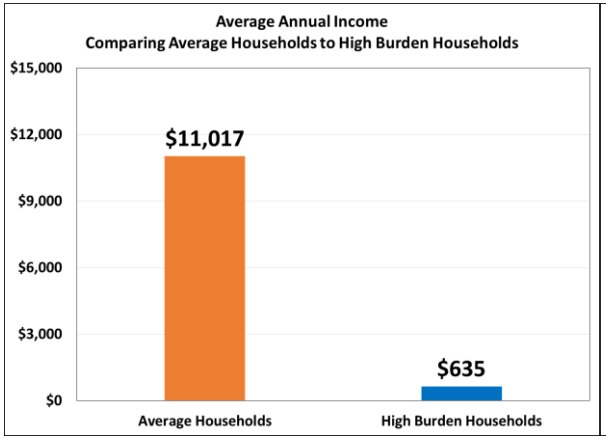


Figure 1-2

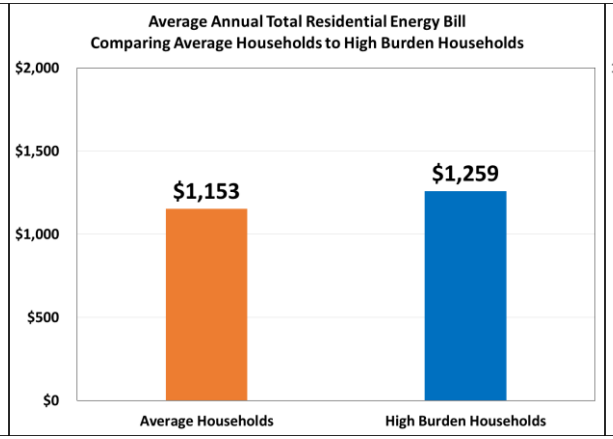
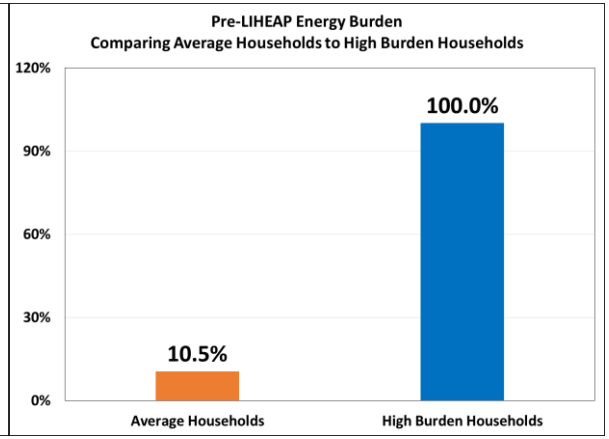


Figure 1-3



The second three charts below provide a summary of the average annual total LIHEAP benefit, post-LIHEAP energy burden, and the percentage of energy bill paid by LIHEAP, comparing high burden recipient households to the average recipient household.

Figure 1-4

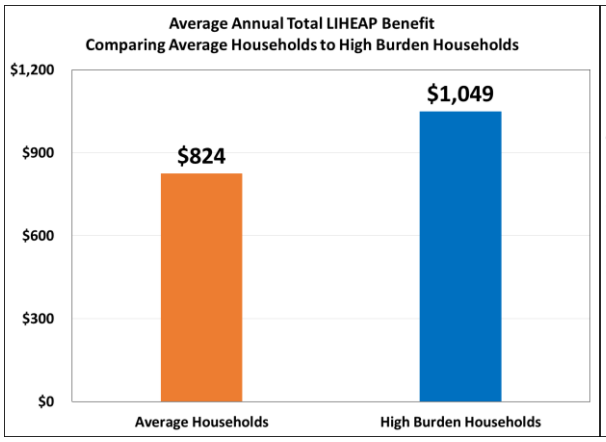


Figure 1-5

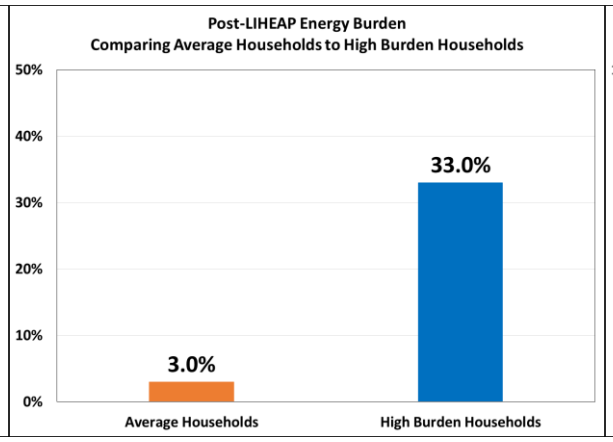
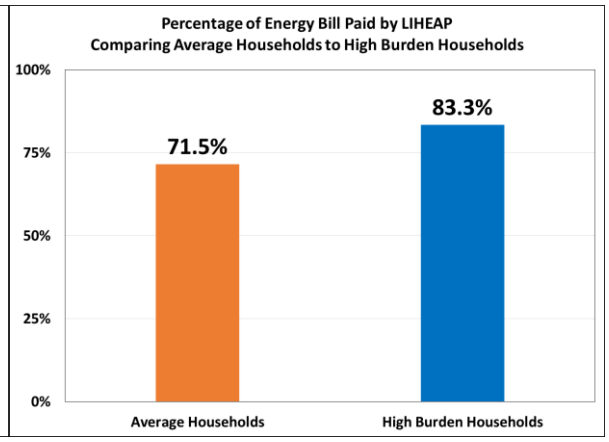


Figure 1-6



Note: The data shown in Figure 1-1 through Figure 1-6 are broken down by heating fuel type in the charts on pages 2—4. The average total energy bill for *high burden* households exceeded their income. Their energy burden was top-coded to 100% in the chart above.

Figure 2-1

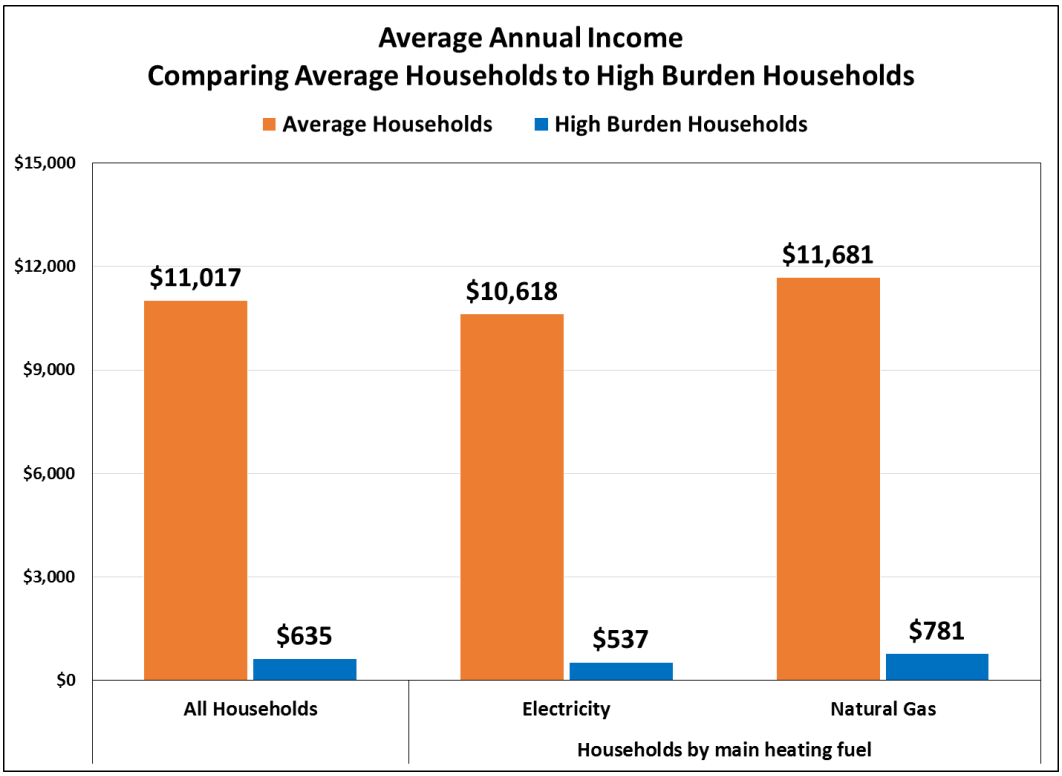


Figure 2-2

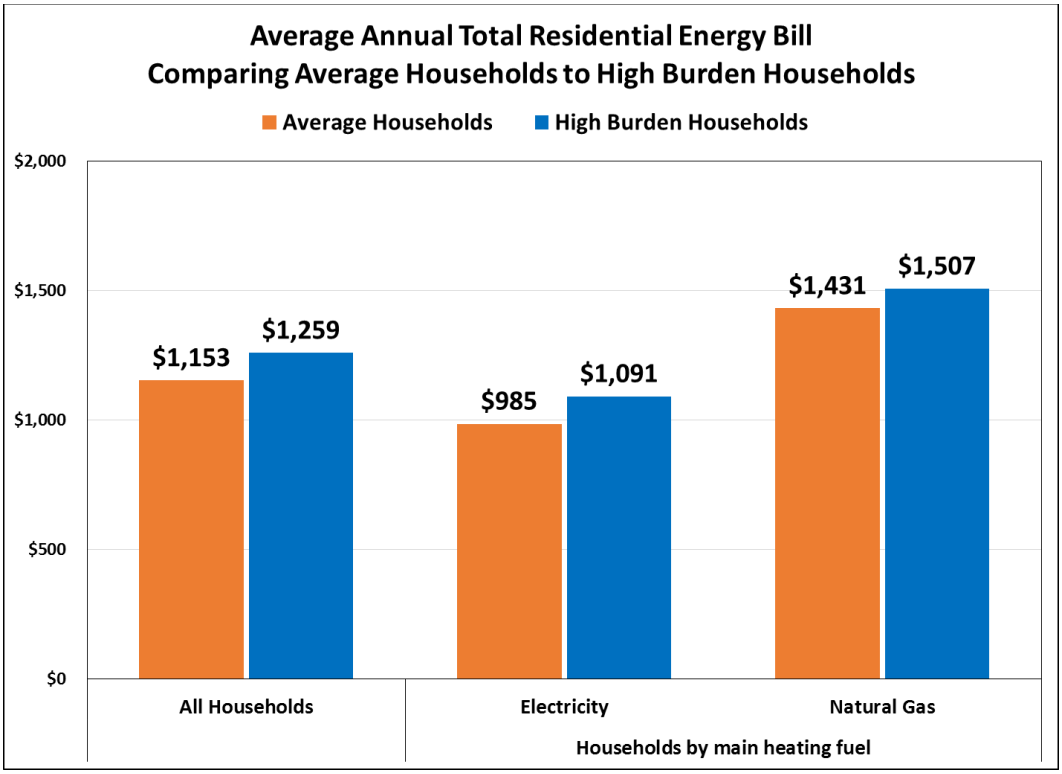
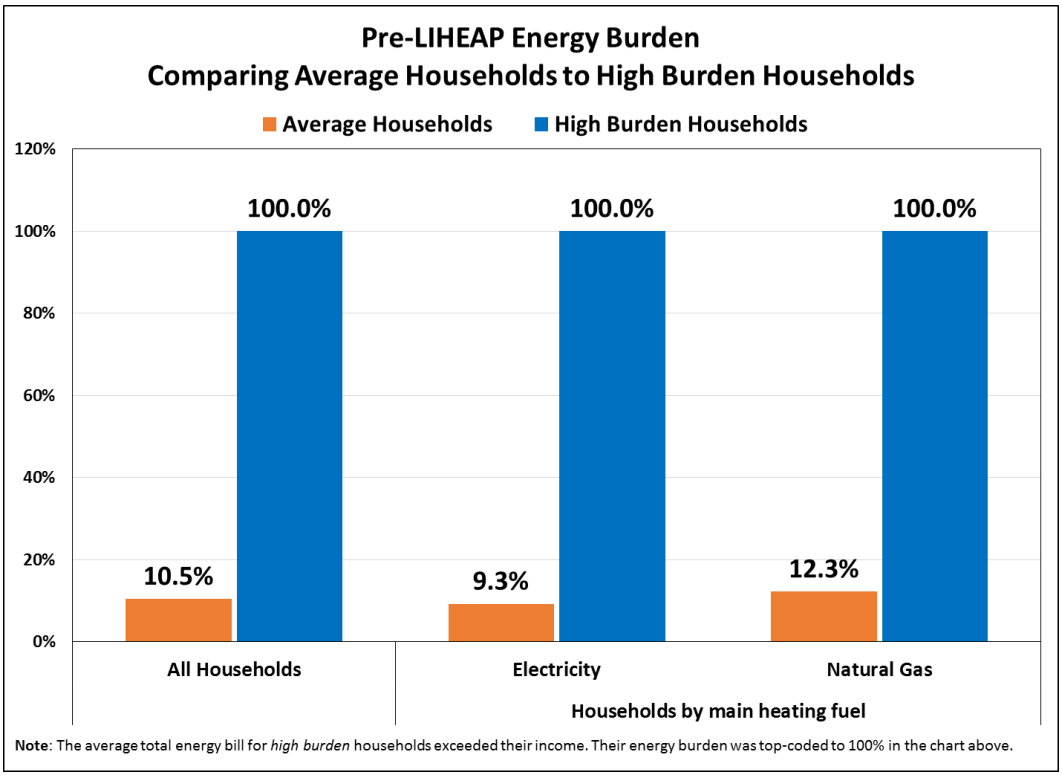


Figure 2-3



Note: The average total energy bill for *high burden* households exceeded their income. Their energy burden was top-coded to 100% in the chart above.

Figure 2-4

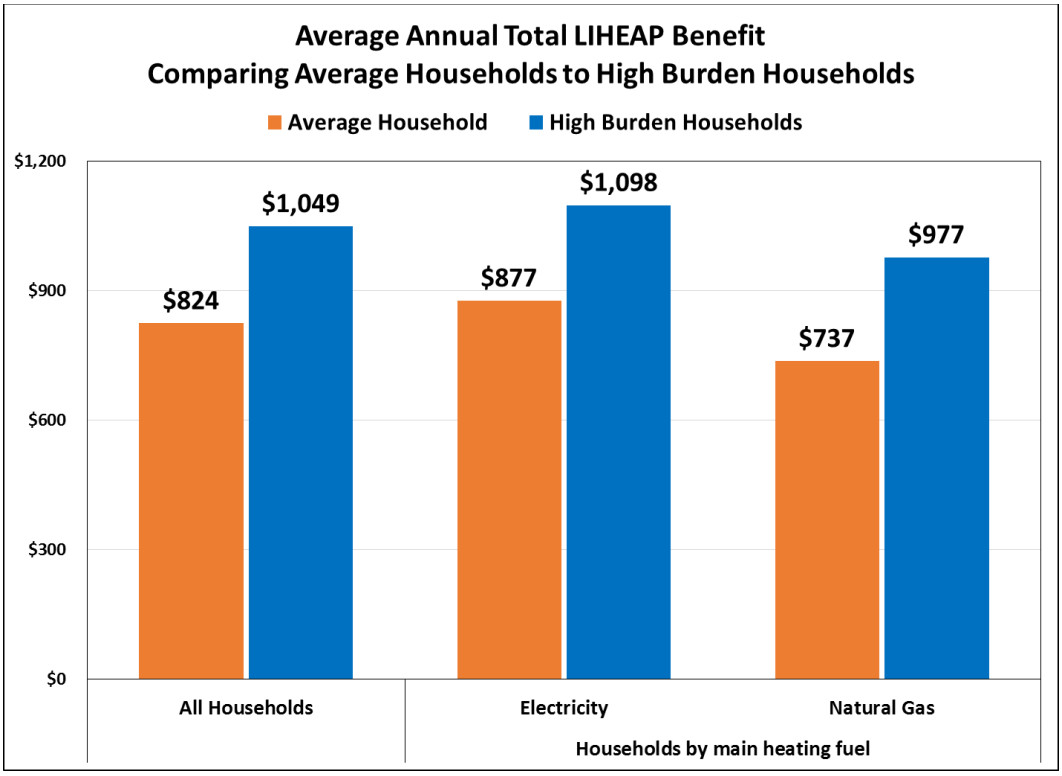


Figure 2-5

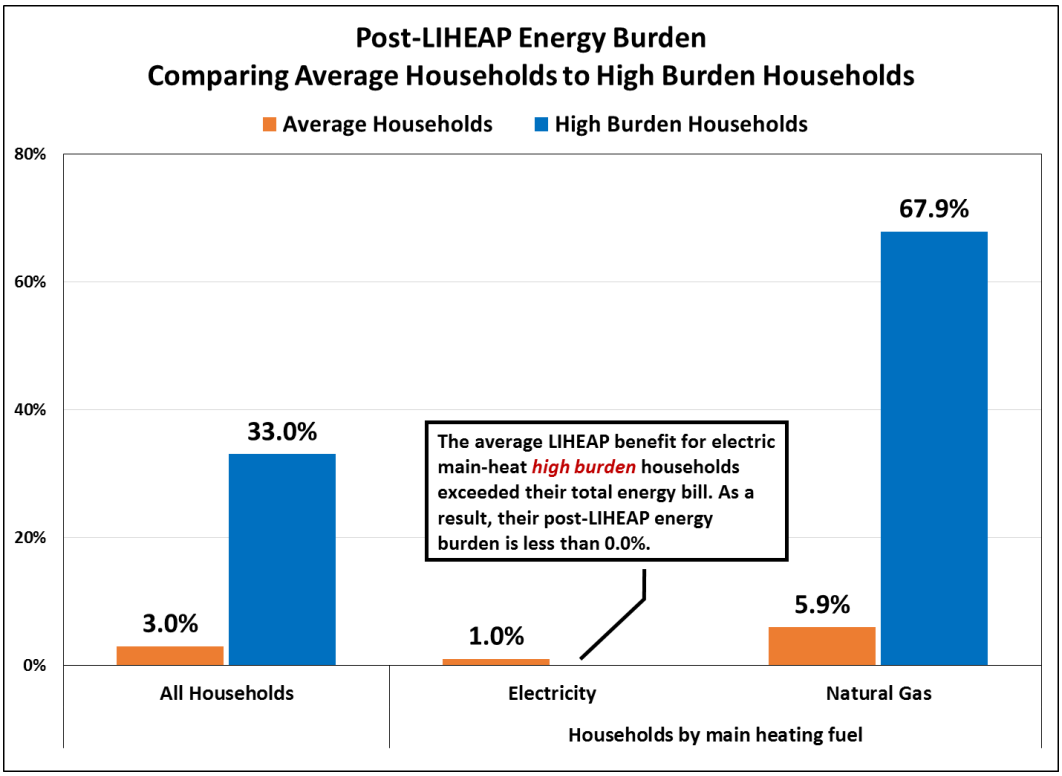
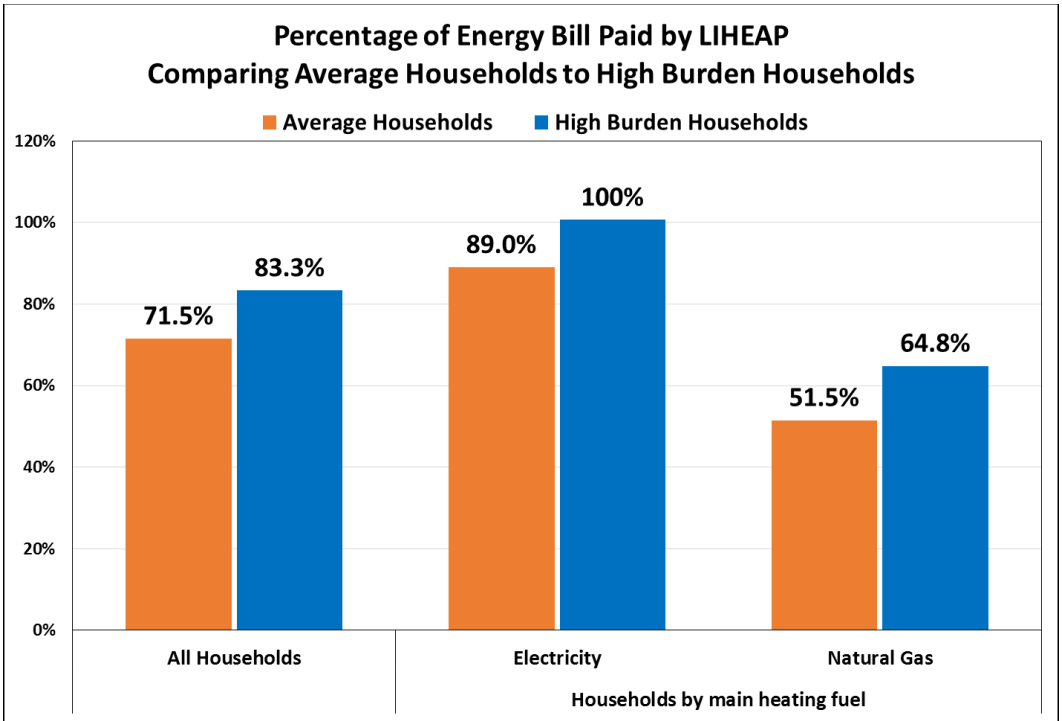


Figure 2-6



Note: The average LIHEAP benefit for electric main-heat *high burden* households exceeded their total energy bill. As a result, LIHEAP helped pay for 100% of that energy bill.

Figures 3-1 and 3-2 combine data elements for the average energy bill (total and net), benefit amount, pre/post-LIHEAP energy burden, and percentage point reduction in energy burden resulting from the LIHEAP benefit amount for average LIHEAP recipient households (Section B) and provides a brief analysis of these data for all households in the group.

Figure 3-1

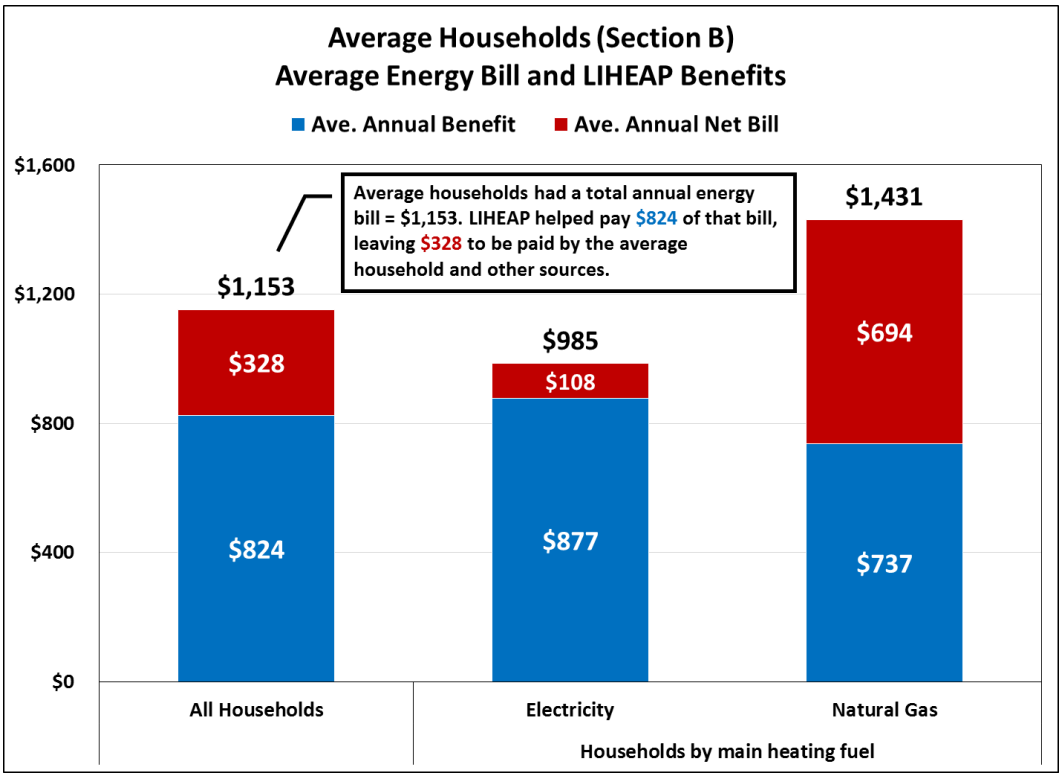
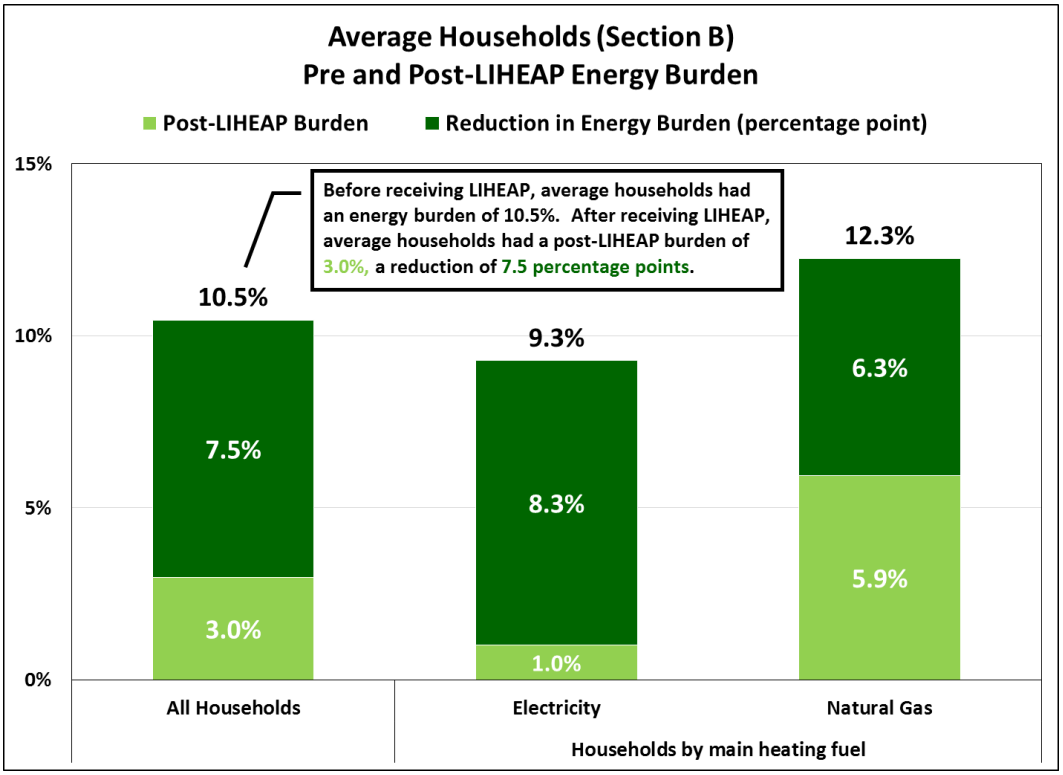


Figure 3-2



Figures 4-1 and 4-2 combine data elements for the average energy bill (total and net), benefit amount, pre/post-LIHEAP benefits and percentage point reduction in energy burden resulting from the benefit amount for high burden LIHEAP recipient households (Section C) and provides a brief analysis of these data for all households in the group.

Figure 4-1

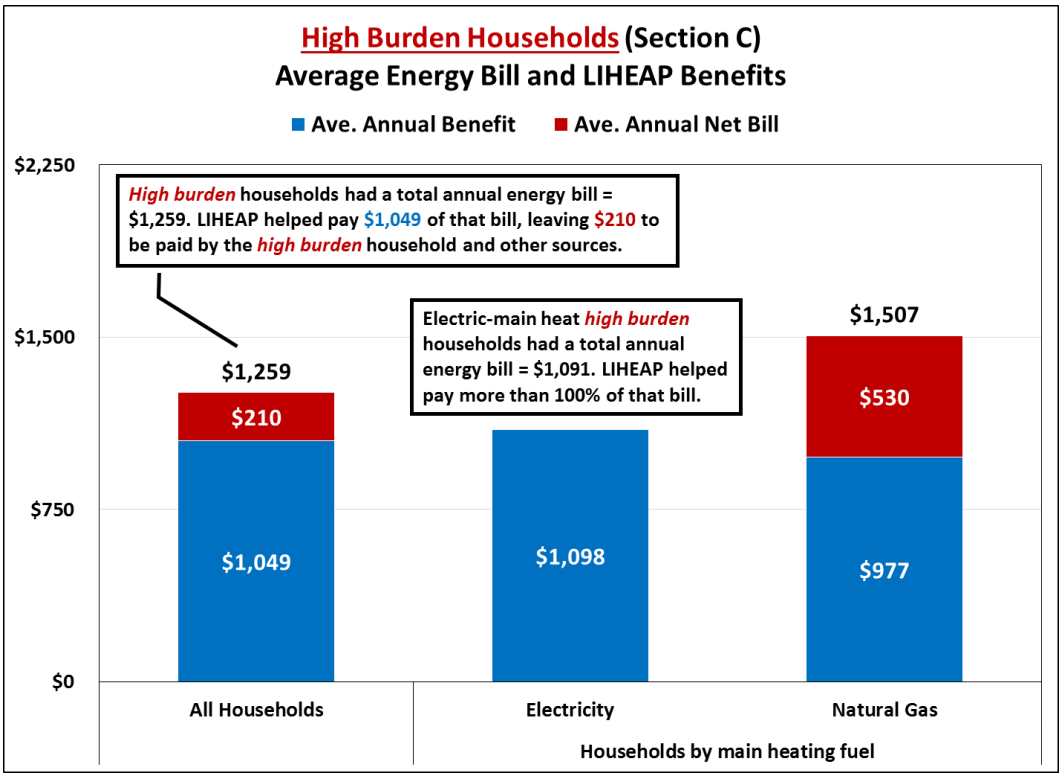
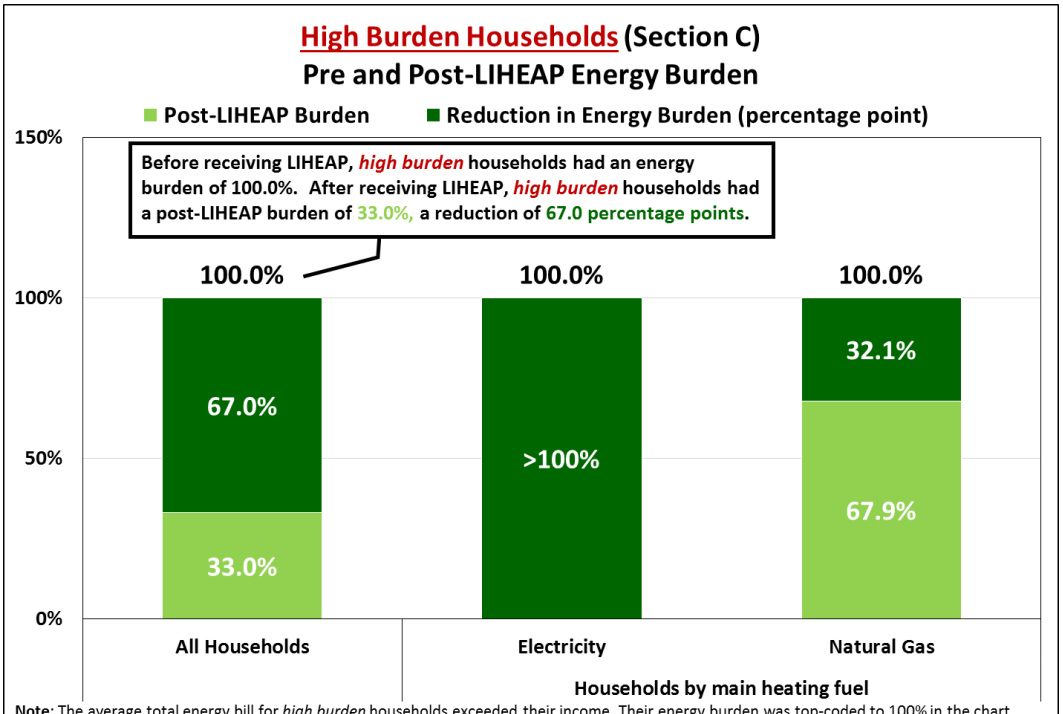


Figure 4-2



Note: The average total energy bill for *high burden* households exceeded their income. Their energy burden was top-coded to 100% in the chart above. The average LIHEAP benefit was greater than the total energy bill for electric main-heat *high burden* households, meaning the average reduction in energy burden exceeds 100%. As a result, the post-LIHEAP energy burden is less than 0%.

Figures 4-3 and 4-4 provide the Benefit Targeting Index and Burden Reduction Targeting Index for high burden households, plus a brief analysis of the results on these indexes for all high burden LIHEAP recipient households.

Figure 4-3

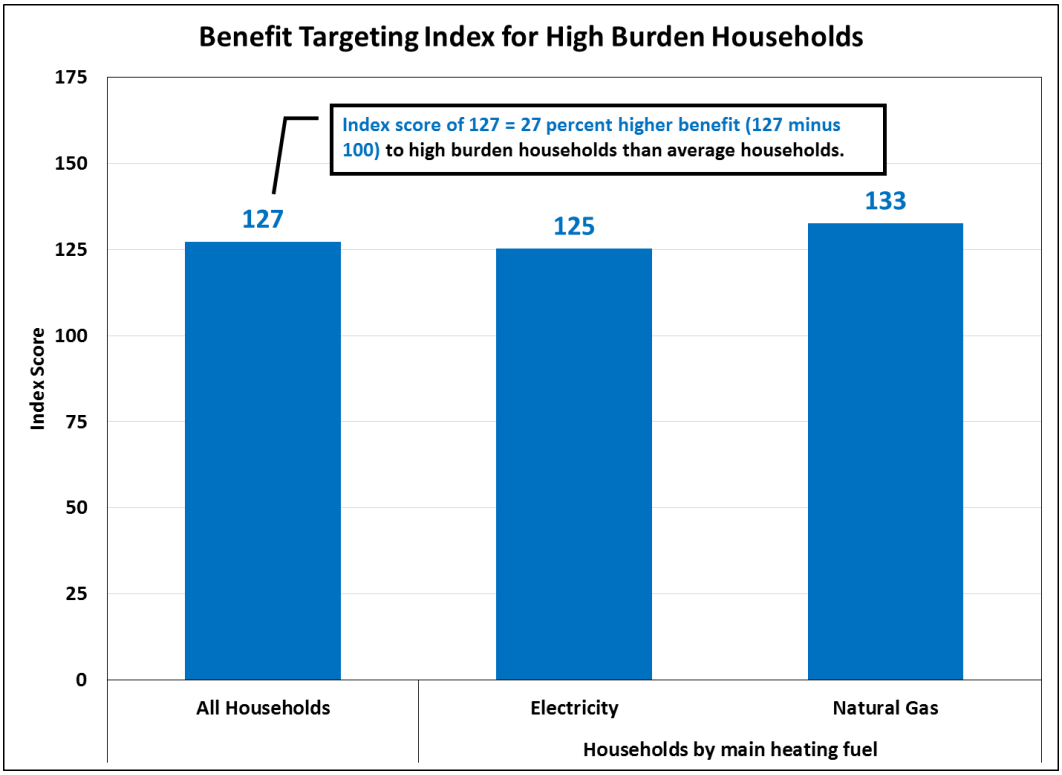


Figure 4-4

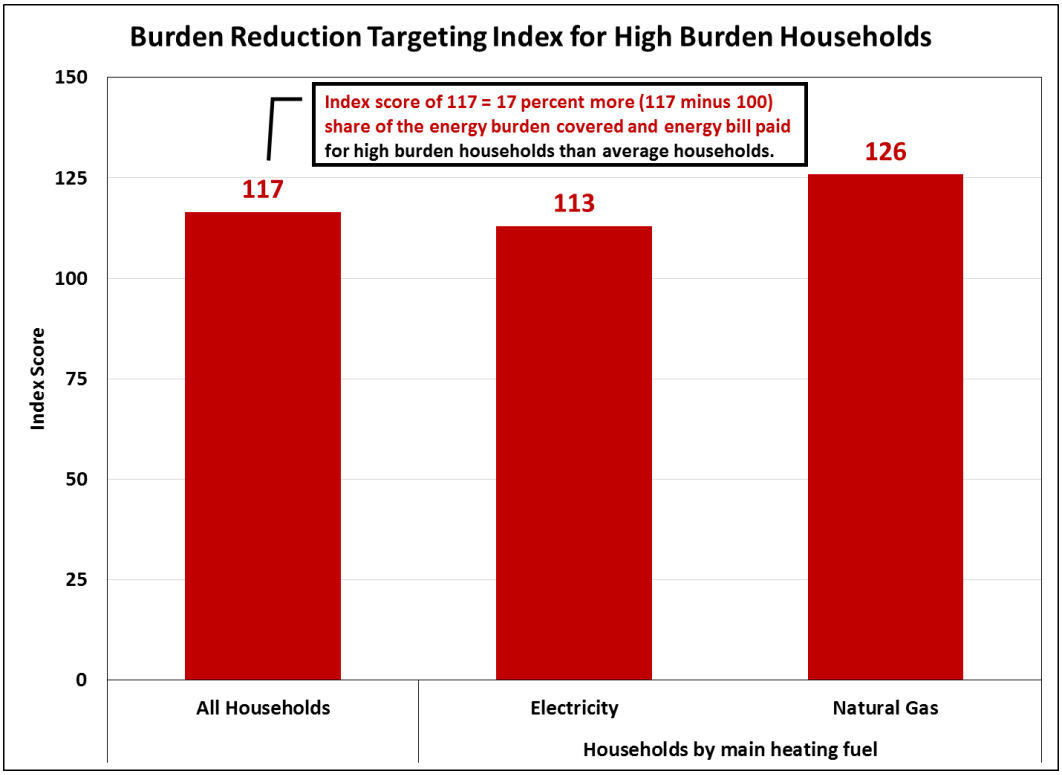


Figure 4-5

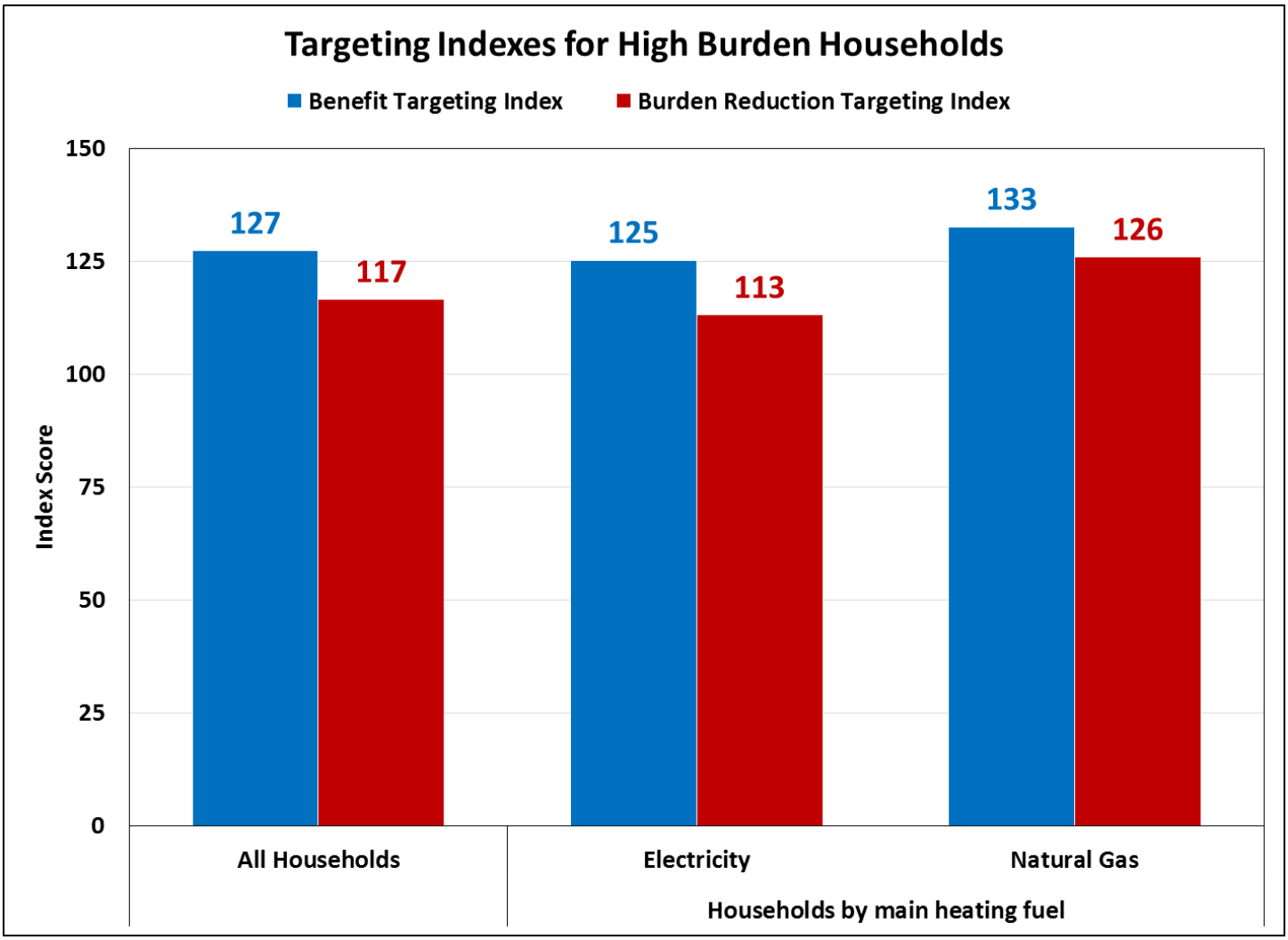
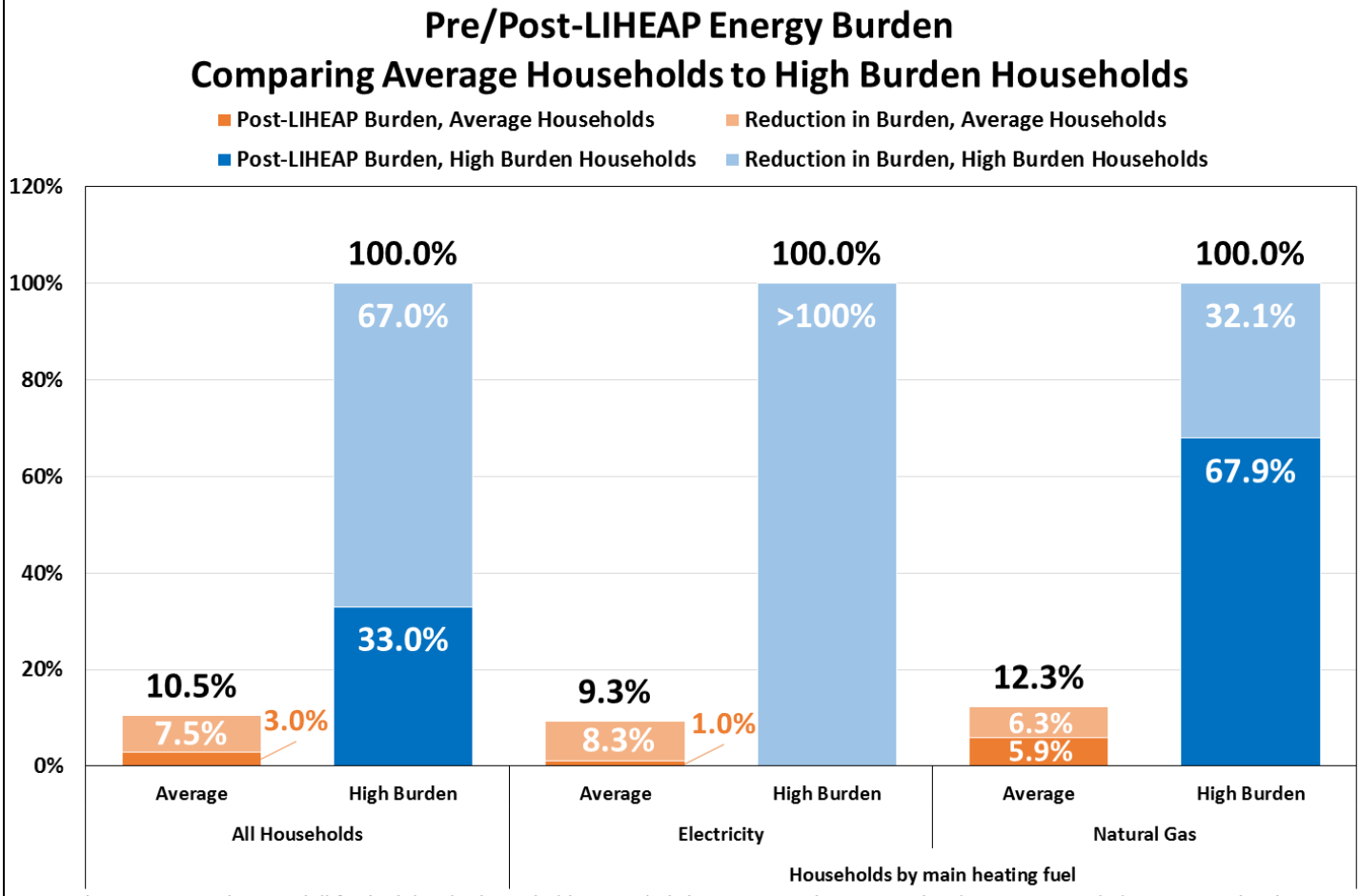


Figure 4-5 combines Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4 for an at-a-glance comparison of the two indexes. The ***Benefit Targeting Index*** for high burden households tells whether, on average, high burden households receive higher benefits (score > 100) or lower benefits (score < 100) than average LIHEAP recipient households. The ***Burden Reduction Targeting Index*** tells whether, on average, high burden households have a greater share of their energy burden covered and energy bill paid by LIHEAP (score > 100) or lesser share of their energy burden covered and energy bill paid by LIHEAP (score < 100) than average LIHEAP recipient households.

Figure 4-6



Note: The average total energy bill for *high burden* households exceeded their income. Their energy burden was top-coded to 100% in the chart above. The average LIHEAP benefit was greater than the total energy bill for electric main-heat *high burden* households, meaning the average reduction in energy burden exceeds 100%. As a result, the post-LIHEAP energy burden is less than 0%.

Figure 4-6 combines the data elements from Figure 3-2 and Figure 4-2 to provide a comparison of the pre-LIHEAP energy burden and post-LIHEAP energy burden of average recipient households and high burden recipient households. The "Reduction in Burden" shown in Figure 4-5 is the *percentage point* difference after subtracting the post-LIHEAP energy burden from the pre-LIHEAP energy burden. To examine the *percentage reduction* in energy burden after receiving LIHEAP, return to Figure 1-6 or Figure 2-6.